Loss Accounts and Balance Sheets in the formats set out in the Third Schedule of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949. These formats provide for the particulars which the banks are required to furnish in their Profit & Loss Accounts and Balance Sheets.

The public sector banks as also other commercial banks operating in India have complete freedom to conduct their day-to-day business within the broad policy, guidelines and regulatory framework administered by the Reserve Bank of India and Central Government. The General super intendence, direction and management of banks are vested in the Board of Directors of the concerned banks.

Vacancies in High Courts

1763. MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of vacancies in the various High Courts in India on 1-4-1990;

(b) the number of cases which are pending in the various High Courts for more than five years; and

(c) the steps being taken to fill up the vacancies and reduce the mounting pendency?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) and (b). The requisite information is given in the attached statement (*See* below).

(c) For filling up the vacancies of Judges in High Courts, the process of consultation among the Constitutional authorities concerned has been expedited, and nearly forty proposals for appointment of judges in various High Courts are in an advanced stage of consideration.

For reducing pendency of cases in High Courts, various other steps, like grouping of cases involving common question of law, constitution of special benches, etc. have been taken. A Committee of 3 Chief Justices of High Courts has been constituted by the Government in January, 1989 to study the problem of arrears in courts and suggest remedial measures.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the High Court	No. of vacancies (As on 1.4.1990)	No. of cases pending for over 5 years (As on 31.12.1989)
1.	Allahabad	15	1,68,755 (30.6.1989)
2.	Andhra Pradesh	4	3,099
3.	Bombay	8	41,519
4.	Calcutta	4	89,324 (30.6.1989)
5.	Delhi	6	30,731
6.	Gauhati	1	3,727
7.	Gujarat	9	22,609
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2	4,480 (30.6.1989)
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	2	7,239
10.	Karnataka	—	11,602 (30.6.1989)
11.	Kerala	—	10,416 (30.6.1989)

Sl. No.	Name of the High Court	No. of vacancies (As on 1.4.1990)	No. of cases pending for over 5 years (As on 31.12.1989)
12.	Madhya Pradesh	8	4,862
13.	Madras	2	31,268 (31.12.1988)
14.	Orissa	1	6,954
15.	Patna	8	11,172 (30.6.1989)
16.	Punjab & Haryana	5	15,851
17.	Rajasthan	5	14,962 (30.6.1989)
18.	Sikkim	1	1
	TOTAL	81	

Evasion of income-tax by the Senior Executives of M/s. Dunlop India Limited, M/s. Orson and Nihon Company Limited etc.

1764. SHRI DHULESHWAR MEENA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Senior Executives of M/s. Dunlop India Limited, M/s. Orson and Nihon Company Limited, M/s. Shaw and Wallace Company Limited and M/s. Videocon Company Limited have been continuously evading payment of income tax; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b). The facts are being ascertained and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Criticism of new Import-Export policy

1765. SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the criticism of the new Import-Export policy by the Delhi Exports Association; and

(b) if so, what is Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SREEDHARAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Delhi Exporters Association has alleged that the policy is import oriented and there is a bias in favour of large scale sectors. The policy is import oriented to the extent that it provides for meeting the import requirement of industrial units for manufacturing goods for domestic production as well as for the export production. For export production, import is permitted either on pre-export basis or on post-export basis. Further, the policy is not discriminatory in nature. Nevertheless the Small Scale Sector continues to get special treatment in the new policy. IRMAC Scheme which is meant for servising the import requirements of indigenous industry has been simplified so that the small scale sector will now be able to avail of this benefit without the need for import licence in their favour. The new policy continued with earlier provisions of giving double weightage to exports of the products manufactured by the small scale sector for grant of recognition as Export House/Trading House. This facility is also available for grant of recognition as Star